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PRIVATE INSURANCE

PLAN ROBS WORKERS

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 30.—This state not only makes strikes un-

In the annual report of the court of industrial relations it is shown that there were 1,708 temporary total disability cases reported in 1966.

reported last year. The total amount of compensation was \$144,627, or an average of \$96 per case.

The operation of this law is so atrocious that the court of

industrial relations insists that settlements by agreement should be supervised by some authorized person and the compensation act amended so that injured

"We have a certain number of insurance carriers who seem to be proud of the fact that they

Washington, Aug. 30.—The La Pollette League is not content with any one section of the country. Reports are being received from the national party to the A. F. of L. of national non-partisan clubs in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

make their savings at the expense of the dependent widows, orphans and injured workmen," the report states. Settlements made mostly by insurance companies and the employer appears in the settlement in many other cases. Unjust settlements are accepted by workers to avoid delay and court costs. The result of this, the report states is that "in many, many cases the claims are settled for one-half the amount due."

The report contains an indictment of private compensation insurance and shows why these profit seekers so strongly oppose state compensation insurance, as charged by the organized workers.

**GREEDY MILL BARONS
EXPLOIT UNORGANIZED**

Boston, Aug. 30.—Anti-union textile barons, both north and south, are claiming wages from 10 to 15 per cent above the northern manufacturers, and are reducing the wages of un-

spread enthusiasm and an absence of former differences over political methods. The non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L. is understood, and workers everywhere are uniting to make this policy effective.

RENEW AGREEMENT
Atlantic City, Aug. 30—Organized pottery workers renewed their general wage scale with the United States pottery association for two years.

New Demand; cept Communism

intended to eventually embrace the entire known world, every other country, including America," being invited to join as a constituent state, and whenever the invitation is refused the recalcitrant country is to be forced into the union by revolutionary uprisings.

"Section 81 of the new constitution clearly divides the world into two camps, that of capitalism and that of 'socialism,' while

side and Dan River mills in Virginia. The concern started a company "union" in 1935, but it was later discredited and was hailed as "industrial democracy." At Greensboro, N. C., where the plant is located, the workers will receive 12½ per cent less wages.

The textile manufacturer is not called upon to satisfy a public opinion. The northern manufacturer, with its products sold in all parts of the world, and other wasteful systems, tells the public that "southern competition" is the cause of lower wages.

The terrific waste in the textile industry is responsible for in the textile industry shown in the report on "Waste in the Textile Industry" by the Federal Engineers appointed by Herbert Hoover. These engineers stated that labor cost for waste for about 10 per cent of the waste.

The profits in textiles is indicated by the fact that the United States Textile Workers in a letter to Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer of the company, stated that the workers were resisting a wage

that the union of the four republics therein mentioned is the first decisive step toward the union of the toilers of all coun-

"What the United States government is asked, therefore, to recognize, with all the implica-

tions and obligations of recognition, is not Russia, but an idea, a new political science, a new

STEEL TRUST SURPLUS BOOSTS COMMON STOCK

New York, Aug. 30.—Steel trust common stock jumped to 111½ last week, its highest point in five years.

The "wise" ones are loading up on this stock, it is stated, because of the belief that in the near future the trust will distribute its immense surplus among stockholders. This surplus has been piled up while the trust's employees are paid a low wage.

farmer and his family on the basis of pay for ordinary farm laborers, the net return to most masses is so low as to yield no profit, or such a small profit that it is eaten up in interest charges. "Interest paid on total farm indebtedness consumed all capital earnings in the crop years 1920-22" and "1921-22," says the report. "In the next two years there was a return of 3.1 percent on the total capital invested in agriculture, including re-investments."

Even this meager showing was obtained mainly by valuing the labor of farm operators and their families at no more than the current rate for common farm hands. "The average wage paid to a whole had only the small returns above mentioned, it was paying an average of more than 6.7 per cent on mortgage and other indebtedness."

EMPLOYMENT DROPS

forced to work long hours and are victimized to check the organization of trade unions. One financial writer declares that if this surplus is distributed, it will "inaugurate one of the greatest eras of speculation that the

FOOD PRICES INCREASE
Washington, Aug. 26.—From June 15, 1924, to July 15, 1925, the average percentage of export prices for food increased in 27 cities and decreased in 11 cities, reports the United States bureau of labor statistics. The largest increase was in Boston, Indianapolis, and Portland, Me., with 3 per cent. Cincinnati, with 2 per cent., reports the largest decrease.

HIGH OIL PROFITS
New York, Aug. 26.—A profit of 20 per cent on its common stock is announced by the Standard Oil company. The company's clear profit was \$3,267,319, as compared with \$5,991,397 for the previous year. The company also has a surplus of more than \$25,000,000.

According to the bureau of labor statistics. The largest losses were reported by textiles.

REJECT CHILD LABOR

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30.—The North Carolina general assembly has rejected the federal child labor amendment to the federal constitution. The vote in the senate was 34 to 4 against and in the house 86 to 7 against.

JAPS COPY U. S. PLAN

Washington, Aug. 30.—According to the Associated Press, military reservist organizations throughout Japan are being urged by the government to adopt a "national drill day."

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FRANKLY OPPOSES CHILD LABOR

Let trade unionists and sympathizers bear in mind that the two old parties dodged the child labor amendment in their national conventions.

The La Follette platform stands squarely for the amendment.

The National Association of Manufacturers has joined with southern bourbons in attacking the amendment.

"It does not interfere with girls' standards, actually increased state interest and state responsibility. "It does not impair the power of any state to give greater protection to its children than that which Congress may see fit to embody in future federal legislation."

FREE MEN'S CRITICISM **NO PUBLIC BENEFIT**

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 30.—"The argument of those who would seek the vindication of courts against public

Washington, Aug. 30.—The National Coal association has started a sly propaganda to reduce mine

"We ascribe to judges the old-time superstition that, 'the king can do no wrong.' We make a fetish out of the courts before which we fall down and

The mine workers are alert to the coal owners' purpose and have repeatedly shown that wage reductions in unorganized fields, where the workers are helpless, has not resulted in

the state or nation, as represented by its legislative agency, to do wrong; to repudiate debt, to deny equality of legal protection, to impair contracts, to confiscate property, to destroy vested interests, etc.

clearer perception of the fundamentals of freedom and moral conduct than lies in the general sense of mankind. To verge on the common and slangy, the assumption that it does exist is 'bunk,' pure and simple. There needs no index to teach the so-

...needs no judge to teach the socialized conscience the precepts of liberty and morals. There is not and never has been any combined federated effort to accomplish wrong by the overthrow of constitutional right."

unemployment problem can not be solved while employers reap all the advantages of economy in production, said Frank Wheatley, president of the Alberta federation of labor, in an address to the local trades and labor council.

in this province, Mr. Wheatley said the average last year was 150 days, and for 1924 the present average was 75 days. The speaker declared that the workers' purchasing power must be increased, the hours of labor shortened, and the industrial system, he said, must be reformed.

PATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE
IS COMPANY "UNION" PROPOSAL

Washington, Aug. 30.—According to press statements, the Northern Pacific railway has taken out a \$2,000 life insurance policy for each of its

25,000 employees. This corporation is in the front rank of trade union opponents. It has broken agreements with union shop men and disregarded numerous railroad labor board orders that it cease discriminating against

"The Northern Pacific's life insurance scheme, as announced in the public press, can not compare with the

"Our members carry life insurance at a cost of 90 cents per month for

\$1,000, or \$10.80 annually. This is at working conditions."
